

# REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending the 27th August 1910.

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| Grievances of inter-class passengers at the Cuttack Railway Station                   | ... | ib.  |
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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1910.]

| No.             | Name of Publication.               | Where published. | Edition.   | Name caste and age of Editor.                                                             | Circulation.                        |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>BENGALI.</b> |                                    |                  |            |                                                                                           |                                     |
| 1               | "Bangabandhu"                      | Calcutta         | Weekly     | Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 28.                                                   | 1,000                               |
| 2               | "Bangaratna"                       | Banaghat         | Do.        | Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30                                                           | The paper is not widely circulated. |
| 3               | "Bangavasi"                        | Calcutta         | Do.        | Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53                                                       | 15,000                              |
| 4               | "Bankura Darpan"                   | Bankura          | Do.        | Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.                                             | 800                                 |
| 5               | "Basudeva"                         | Calcutta         | Do.        | Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35                                                       | 1,000                               |
| 6               | "Basumati"                         | Ditto            | Do.        | Suresh Chandra Samajpati                                                                  | 15,000                              |
| 7               | "Birbhum Hitaishi"                 | Suri             | Do.        | Bibhuti Bhushan Paitandi, Mukhtear                                                        | 300                                 |
| 8               | "Birbhum Varta"                    | Do.              | Do.        | Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,                                               | 800                                 |
| 9               | "Burdwan Sanjivani"                | Burdwan          | Do.        | Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha                                                           | 800 to 1,000                        |
| 10              | "Chinsura Vartavaha"               | Chinsura         | Do.        | Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43                                                       | 850                                 |
| 11              | "Daily Hitavadi"                   | Calcutta         | Daily      | Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin                                                               | 5,000                               |
| 12              | "Dainik Chandrika"                 | Ditto            | Do.        | Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39                                                          | 400                                 |
| 13              | "Dharma"                           | Ditto            | Weekly     | Aravinda Ghosh, Kayastha, age 45                                                          | 2,000                               |
| 14              | "Dharma-o-Karma"                   | Ditto            | Monthly    | .....                                                                                     | .....                               |
| 15              | "Education Gazette"                | Chinsura         | Weekly     | Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.                                                 | 1,500                               |
| 16              | "Ekata"                            | Calcutta         | Do.        | No fixed Editor in evidence. Principal contributor is Hari Dhan Kundu Teli, age 34 years. | 1,000                               |
| 17              | "Hitavadi"                         | Ditto            | Do.        | Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin                                                               | 30,000                              |
| 18              | "Hindusthan"                       | Ditto            | Do.        | Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39                                                           | 1,000                               |
| 19              | "Jagaran"                          | Bagerhat         | Do.        | Behary Lal Roy                                                                            | 600                                 |
| 20              | "Jasohar"                          | Jessore          | Do.        | Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.                 | 500                                 |
| 21              | "Kalyani"                          | Magura           | Do.        | Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.                     | 1,300                               |
| 22              | "Karmayogin"                       | Howrah           | Do.        | Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B.A., Brahmin, age 32.                                          | 2,000                               |
| 23              | "Khulnavasi"                       | Khulna           | Do.        | .....                                                                                     | .....                               |
| 24              | "Manbhum"                          | Purulia          | Do.        | Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.                                                   | About 300                           |
| 25              | "Matribhumi"                       | Chandernagore    | Do.        | Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu                                                          | 500                                 |
| 26              | "Medini Bandhav"                   | Midnapore        | Do.        | .....                                                                                     | .....                               |
| 27              | "Mihir-o-Sudhakar"                 | Calcutta         | Do.        | Sayyid Osman, Muhammadan, age 35; Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad, Muhammadan.                    | 4,000                               |
| 28              | "Murshidabad Hitaishi"             | Saidabad         | Do.        | Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.                                                     | Small.                              |
| 29              | "Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian." | Calcutta         | Tri-weekly | Rev. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.                                           | 300                                 |
| 30              | "Nayak"                            | Ditto            | Daily      | Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37                                                         | 3,000                               |
| 31              | "Nihar"                            | Contai           | Weekly     | Madhusudhan Jana, age 50                                                                  | 200                                 |
| 32              | "Pallivarta"                       | Bongong          | Do.        | Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36                                                       | 400                                 |
| 33              | "Pallivasi"                        | Kalna            | Do.        | Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44                                                     | 600                                 |
| 34              | "Prachar"                          | Calcutta         | Monthly    | .....                                                                                     | .....                               |
| 35              | "Prasun"                           | Katwa            | Weekly     | Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 39.              | 500                                 |
| 36              | "Pratihar"                         | Berhampore       | Do.        | Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.                                                | Poor.                               |
| 37              | "Purulia Darpan"                   | Purulia          | Do.        | Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.                                                 | About 300                           |
| 38              | "Ratnakar"                         | Asansol          | Do.        | Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.      | 500                                 |
| 39              | "Samaj Darpan"                     | Salkia           | Do.        | Purna Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48.                                                  | 140                                 |
| 40              | "Samay"                            | Calcutta         | Do.        | Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.                                            | 800                                 |
| 41              | "Samvad Purnachandrodaya"          | Ditto            | Daily      | Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.                                                   | 50                                  |
| 42              | "Sanjivani"                        | Ditto            | Weekly     | Shiva Nath Sastri M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.                                        | 7,000                               |
| 43              | "Sevika"                           | Diamond Harbour  | Monthly    | .....                                                                                     | .....                               |
| 44              | "Soltan"                           | Calcutta         | Weekly     | Maulvi Muhammad Monirazzam, Mussalman.                                                    | 1,500                               |



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

| No.                     | Name of Publication.                           | Where published. | Edition.    | Name, caste and age of Editor.                                               | Circulation. |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>BENGALI—concl'd.</b> |                                                |                  |             |                                                                              |              |
| 45                      | "Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." | Calcutta ...     | Weekly      | Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39                                         | 2,000        |
| 46                      | "Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."              | Bhawanipur       | Do.         | Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.                                     | 1,000        |
| <b>HINDI.</b>           |                                                |                  |             |                                                                              |              |
| 47                      | "Banga Kesri" ...                              | Calcutta ...     | Fortnightly | Newsadika Lal, Kayastha, age 26                                              | 200          |
| 48                      | "Bharat Bandhu" ...                            | Ditto ...        | Weekly      | .....                                                                        | .....        |
| 49                      | "Bharat Mitra" ...                             | Ditto ...        | Do.         | Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47. | 3,200        |
| 50                      | "Bihar Bandhu" ...                             | Bankipore        | Do.         | Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30.                                     | 500          |
| 51                      | "Bir Bharat" ...                               | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36                                             | 1,000        |
| 52                      | "Ghar Bandhu" ...                              | Ranchi ...       | Fortnightly | Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott                                                         | 1,000        |
| 53                      | "Jain Pataka" ...                              | Calcutta ...     | Monthly     | .....                                                                        | .....        |
| 54                      | "Hindi Bangavasi" ...                          | Ditto ...        | Weekly      | Hari Kissen Joahar, Khetttri, age 31                                         | 6,000        |
| 55                      | "Hitvarta" ...                                 | Ditto ...        | Do.         | Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.                                    | 3,000        |
| 56                      | "Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...                    | Gaya ...         | Monthly     | .....                                                                        | .....        |
| 57                      | "Marwari" ...                                  | Calcutta ...     | Weekly      | S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35                                               | 500          |
| 58                      | "Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...                     | Ditto ...        | Do.         | Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40                                          | 300          |
| 59                      | "Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...                        | Ditto ...        | Do.         | Ambika Prasad Bajpa                                                          | 200          |
| 60                      | "Shiksha" ...                                  | Arrah ...        | Do.         | Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.                                       | 256          |
| 61                      | "Tirhut Samachar" ...                          | Muzaffarpur      | Do.         | Pandit Jaganand                                                              | 142          |
| 62                      | "Bara Bazar Gazette" ...                       | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | .....                                                                        | .....        |
| 63                      | "Burman Samachar" ...                          | Ditto ...        | Monthly     | .....                                                                        | .....        |
| <b>PERSIAN.</b>         |                                                |                  |             |                                                                              |              |
| 64                      | "Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."                 | Calcutta ...     | Weekly      | Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59                                             | 1,000        |
| <b>URDU.</b>            |                                                |                  |             |                                                                              |              |
| 65                      | "Al Panch" ...                                 | Bankipore        | Weekly      | Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...                                           | 250          |
| 66                      | "Darus Sultanat" ...                           | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.                                       | 400          |
| 67                      | "Star of India" ...                            | Arrah ...        | Do.         | Munshi. Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.                            | 350          |
| <b>URIYA.</b>           |                                                |                  |             |                                                                              |              |
| 68                      | "Garjatbasini" ...                             | Talcher ...      | Weekly      | Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41                                            | .....        |
| 69                      | "Manorama" ...                                 | Baripada ...     | Do.         | .....                                                                        | .....        |
| 70                      | "Nilachal Samachar" ...                        | Puri ...         | Do.         | Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32                                              | 700          |
| 71                      | "Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...                     | Bamra ..         | Do.         | Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.                                          | .....        |
| 72                      | "Samvad Vahika" ...                            | Balasore ...     | Do.         | Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53.                                      | 500          |
| 73                      | "Uriya and Navasamvad" ...                     | Cuttack ...      | Do.         | Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48                                                | 600          |
| 74                      | "Utkal Darpan" ...                             | Sambalpur        | Do.         | .....                                                                        | .....        |
| 75                      | "Utkal Dipika" ...                             | Cuttack ...      | Do.         | Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76                                                     | 1,000        |
| 76                      | "Utkal Sakti" ...                              | Calcutta ...     | Do.         | .....                                                                        | .....        |
| 77                      | "Utkal Varta" ...                              | Ditto ...        | Do.         | Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar,                                                | 500          |



*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.*

| No  | Name of Publication. | Where published. | Edition.   | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 26A | "Muhammadi"...       | Calcutta ...     | Weekly ... | .....                          | .....        |
| 43A | "Surbarnabanik" ...  | Do. ...          | Do. ...    | .....                          | .....        |
| 8A  | "Biswadut" ...       | Howrah ...       | Do. ...    | .....                          | .....        |







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REUTER's message of 7th August about the fighting in Persia and the surrender of Sattar Khan and Baqar Khan has caused a surprise to the *Namā Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th August, inasmuch as the message is in advance by a day of the date of actual occurrence. The paper considers the situation as rightly expressed by a statesman when he says that Asia has become the fighting ground of four European wrestlers, viz., Russia, England, Turkey and Germany, each trying to outwit the other. Persia, however, being seven hundred years old, well understands the moral of the fable of the Syed, the Mulla or preacher and the trader, as contained in Masuawi Roomi, but unfortunately does not see or understand what is passing before her eyes every day.

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
Aug. 15th, 1910.

Comparing the views of the above statesman with subsequent events as they happened one after the other, the paper concludes that he is right.

When the Russian troops came to Tabriz with the object of taking Sattar Khan, Baqar Khan and Taqizada prisoners, they noticed the Consulate of Turkey there and then changed their tactics; they now wished to overpower them by making them appear as rebels, and thus forfeit the high respect in which the two personages are held by the Persians, but these also failed. The two men, however, left Azarbaijan with a view that Russia might no longer have any excuse for stationing her troops there, but unfortunately these men came to Teheran, at which the Russian papers began to foreshadow great troubles to Russia at Teheran in any rebellion that might break out there, and therefore did not consider the removal of the troops for Kazwin as at all advisable. By this last political game they thought they had accomplished their object.

It does not appear from what has been said above continues the paper, that we believe that the new assembly did this at a hint from Russia, or the Fidaïs did not submit to Government orders. Our conviction is that both of them failed to know or understand tactics of the wrestlers alluded to above. What we understood is that the rebellion of Sattar Khan and Baqar Khan, different parties joining the assembly or the rebels, expulsion of Taqizada, etc., etc., were all of them due to the tactics of these wrestlers, with a view to keep the Persians engaged among themselves, and so long as the Persians did not disappoint the wrestlers, their home is sure to be in disorder.

We must reserve our comment says the paper, on the incident till a suitable opportunity. All that may be said on the message of Reuter, is that it is a political one, and that the name of Sattar Khan has been wrongly wired from a political motive, and a day previous to the incident. Telegrams received from German and Turkish Consulates will probably show that it was Germany and Turkey who instigated the Fidaïs, with a view to advertize their own political success over the other parties, and that troops were sent, because the Government was in a right and the assembly in confusion.

2. The *Namā Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th August

Sir Edward Grey.

is surprised at the way in which Sir Edward Grey explained to his Parliament the incident at Gunsh-

tapa, at which a Persian Mulla or preacher was alleged to have killed a Russian watchman, in order to show that the Russians did nothing that was against the Treaty, and that a very sinister statement of his, viz., the incident did not create any stir in Persia, made to warn some Englishmen who were well-wishers of Persia, ought to engage the serious attention of the Persians who should enter a strong protest against the encroachment of Russia.

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
Aug. 16th, 1910.

Referring to the Russian Consuls telling the Prime Minister of Persia that his Government would not approve of the election of the Governor of Tabriz lately dismissed from his office at Azarbaijan to the new Cabinet, the same paper considers it to be a further attack on the authority of the Persian Government, and would not admit the right of Russia to interfere in the appointment and dismissal of her Ministers and other officers.

Further attack on the authority  
of Persia.



BASUMATI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

3. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes how the British Government has intimated to the Dalai Lama that he should not expect any help from it towards being re-established in power, and, in commenting on this intelligence, remarks:—

But will Government be able to preserve this attitude of indifference if the British Agents at Gyantsi are attacked? The truth is the Dalai Lama is being used merely as a postage by the British, and the only consolation for us Indians is that for the present no portion of our revenues is going to be wasted.

BASUMATI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

4. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes how the recent agreement between Russia and Japan, while it has materially strengthened the guarantees for peace in the far East, has caused considerable annoyance to Germany, Austria and America. Austria sees a new menace to her safety in the massing of troops on her side of the Russian border set free from garrison-duty in the far East. Germany, in addition to this danger, foresees Japan's growth as a trade rival to her in the far East. America too is apprehensive of her present commercial supremacy in that part of the world being threatened and her hold on the Philippines being challenged. To add seriously to all these elements of anxiety, there is the re-awakening of China, operating as a new factor of unknown potency in the far East. The present is a great opportunity for Russia to strengthen her influence in Europe. But unfortunately, through the evil counsel of her statesmen, she is by her recent policy in Finland and Poland only creating new enemies for her on her western frontiers just at the time she has made her eastern frontiers safer than ever they have been in recent times.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

DARUS SULTANAT,  
Aug. 19th, 1910.

5. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's indictment against the police, the *Darus Sultanat* [Calcutta] of the 19th August admits that there is still much to improve in the police, and Government is alive to it. The blame lies entirely with the people, who stand in need of reform. It therefore behoves the people to reform themselves, and help the Government in its efforts to reform the police.

SAMAY,  
Aug. 19th, 1910.

6. With reference to the search of Dr. Aghore Nath Chatterji's house, No. 6, Mullin Street, Ballygunge, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says that the search was commenced at 10 P.M., and continued till 2 A.M., without the police being able to discover guns or other weapons. In this connection, the paper makes the following remarks:—

The result of all these house-searches is only to create a feeling of annoyance in the people, and nothing more. The Government is, of course, entitled to order house-searches for an inquiry into, and prevention of, crimes, and the law-abiding public do not complain for this. But the question arises, why have political arrests again been made, immediately after the publication of that letter by the India Government which enjoins the officers of the State to adopt a conciliating policy of sympathy and forgiveness? The Government has ordered the officials to follow such a course as is calculated to prevent offences, rather than to punish them. What is the significance then of all these arrests that have been made subsequently to that order?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Aug. 19th, 1910.

7. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August observes:—  
True it is that Srijut Krishna Kumar Mitra has been released. But we are very sorry that he is being repeatedly harassed. His house has been twice searched since his release, which took place only in February last. And it is difficult to ascertain how many times the Detective Police have visited his house. His house was searched on Monday last. This time the Detective Police had with them female detectives for watching the female members of his family. The police have seized a few copies of the *Sanjivani*, Miss Sarojini's cheque book and also certain receipts.



This particular house-search has created a good deal of sensation in England. Every Member of Parliament, whose letters have been found in Sriyut Krishna Kumar's house, is now offering some explanation or other. And it appears that searches here have now attracted the attention of the English people. There is not the least doubt that there will be some agitation in England on this matter, and it seems much good will result from such agitation. Mr. Lupton has, in a manner, expressed his opinion to the effect that he is opposed to house-searches of this sort.

8. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 20th August brings to the notice of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam the conduct of certain officers of the Dinajpore police who, according to the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate of Thakurgaon, had prevented witnesses to appear in Court to depose against the Sub-Inspector of Police, Thakurgaon, who was accused of taking bribe.

MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

9. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th August does not understand the policy of charging the Hindus of Peshawar, who were plundered by the Musalmans, with the cost of the punitive police stationed there.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

Peshawar riots and the punitive police.

10. Anent the forthcoming police dinner at the United Service Club at Simla on the 13th October next, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes:—

BASUMATI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

The coming police dinner at Simla.

We see from the telegrams that the police have had a hard time of it in discharging their duties during the past few months. In order to show his appreciation of the efficiency of the police, the Viceroy in person will be present at this dinner. Who will say whether or not this dinner has been arranged in order to whitewash the body of the police black with infamy? Not all the waters of the Bay of Bengal can wash away the accumulated mass of infamy, high as the Himalayas, which has been heaped up against the police by the report of the Police Commission and by the judgment of different Courts; so the gentle stream of champagne at the feast will not prove equal to the task. And really is the efficiency which the police have displayed during the past four months deserving of appreciative recognition? Is such efficiency as was displayed at Alipore and Midnapore deserving of recognition by a personage like Lord Minto? A bonfire worthy of this feast will be to set fire to all the mass of printed reports, etc., on the police.

11. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 21st August notices the rumour noticed in paragraph 13 of the report for the previous week about the arrest of some notable persons.

BIR BHARAT,  
Aug. 21st 1910.

Rumour of arrest of several persons.

#### (b)—Working of the Courts.

12. Referring to the Magistrate's order for the forfeiture of the Press where the newspaper *Pallichitra* used to be printed, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says that an application was preferred to the High Court against this order. And the paper notes with very great satisfaction that the application has been granted.

SAMAY,  
Aug. 19th, 1910.

Reversal of the Magistrate's order.

#### (c)—Jails.

13. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August hopes that Government will give a trial to the suggestion made by Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Inspector-General of Prisons in the Central Provinces and Berar, for the establishment of colonies for habitual offenders on unclaimed lands in the Punjab, where they will be afforded an opportunity of being reclaimed to lawful ways of life. And it is to be hoped that nomadic, proclaimed criminal tribes should also be admitted to

BASUMATI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

A suggested criminal colony.



the benefits of this scheme, which, if successful, will solve one of the greatest problems of life.

EWARAT MITRA,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

14. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th August approves the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Inspector-General of Jails, Central Provinces, of making the waste land lying by the side of the Indus canal, in Sindh, a colony of habitual offenders, for the reasons stated by him.

(d)—Education.

ALPANCH,  
Aug. 12th, 1910.

15. Referring to the refusal of the Government to accept the proposal of Mr. Gokhale regarding free primary education the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 12th August consoles the Hon'ble Member with the remark that free education is available to the Hindus, but regrets that the Muhammadans are unfortunate in this respect and are likely to remain so.

HINDUSTHAN,  
Aug. 17th, 1910.

16. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 17th August computes that not less than 100 crores of rupees will be required annually to give free primary education in the country. *Ibid.* Where can so large an amount be found? Government must find the money somehow. If then an education tax be imposed, what will be the plight of the country? The paper is opposed to free primary education because it is opposed to fresh taxation.

HINDUSTHAN,  
Aug. 17th, 1910.

17. Referring to the permission given to plucked B. A. candidates to re-appear at the examination without reading in any affiliated college, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 17th August says that this rule will be prejudicial to the interests of the private colleges, and that it is for this reason that the Principals of these colleges are opposed to it.

MUHAMMADI,  
Aug. 19th, 1910.

18. Referring to the refusal of Pandit Satya Brata Samasrami and other Professors to teach the Vedas to a Muhammadan student of Sanskrit, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says that this action of the Professors is open to the gravest objection. The University does not belong exclusively to the Hindus and there is no reason why Muhammadan students should be expelled from the Sanskrit classes. The authorities are trying to hush up the matter. But the Muhammadans will not allow it to be hushed up. The insult offered to Salidulla, the disappointed student, has been an insult to the whole Muhammadan community. If the Musalmans tamely submit now, their humiliation will know no bounds. The best thing to do will be to bring a suit in the High Court. Let the Muhammadan community raise subscriptions and bring a suit in the High Court as soon as possible.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 16th, 1910.

19. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th August hears that although the Calcutta Tramways Company are ready to provide a shed for passengers at the Esplanade Junction, Government has not yet given its sanction to the construction of the shed. This is regrettable. It is hoped that Government will not hesitate to give the required sanction, and so help to remove the serious inconvenience from which tramway passengers have long been suffering.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

BASUMATI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

20. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August asks Government to inquire who was the party responsible for dismissing and transferring certain Indian Railway officials.



at Parbatipur Station, who were witnesses against Bellgard, (?) the Eurasian ticket-collector lately sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for having violated a young Indian girl. Such intimidation of witnesses and attempt to save a heinous offender can only be described as enmity to society and religion. Men guilty of such practices deserve condign punishment, even though it arises from love of one's own race or from desire to favour one's dependants. Honour of women is already unsafe enough on railways, and such an attempt seems so strange and barbarous in these days as to be hardly credible. The matter is causing a good deal of sensation amongst the people of this country, and prompt and remedial action by Government is necessary. Let not prestige be a bar to action now, else disgrace will be brought on the British name.

## (h)—General.

21. If, as is reported, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th August, the export of meat from Australia has been stopped owing to the rise in price of meat, there is no reason why the export of food-grains from India should not be stopped also. If as a result of stopping of export, the prices of food-stuffs in other countries fall, there is no reason why the same effect should not be produced in India as well.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 16th, 1910.

22. Referring to the proposal of appointing a small Committee, for revising the existing Pension Rules, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th August is afraid lest the labours of the Committee should result in making the lot of officers getting small salaries harder still. While old age pensions are being provided in England, the amount of pensions of poor officers should not be reduced in this country.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 16th, 1910.

23. Referring to the proposal of forming a Committee to enquire into the question of pensions of officers in the Education and Public Works Departments, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August observes that the cause of this enquiry is the number of big officials who are enjoying their pensions in England (literally, eating the head of the Indians). If Government reduces the pensions of these officials, all difficulties would be removed. Reduction in the amount of pensions received by the Indian subordinate officers will be of little good; on the contrary may increase discontent.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

24. Referring to the dismissal of Pandit Chaturvedi Dwarka Prasad Sarma, clerk of the Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, for having written and published a book on Warren Hastings five years ago, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th August thinks that Government might well show a little mercy in such cases.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 16th, 1910.

25. Referring to the dismissal by the Civil Surgeon of Cawnpur of Pandit Dwarka Prasad Chaturvedi, for his being the author of a book named "Warren Hastings" and the subsequent rejection of the Pandit's appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th August says, that the punishment has caused extreme pain to all who serve the cause of Hindi literature. Those who had hitherto no opportunity to read the book, should do so now to see why its author has incurred the displeasure of Government.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

The paper does not find anything in it, which would displease Government or any Englishman, and is very much surprised to find that at a time of such unrest an author who has preached peace and good-will to the people of the United Provinces by holding the greatness of Englishmen to light should have suffered dismissal. There is therefore no doubt that Government has been altogether misinformed as to the merits or the contents of the book, and no effort should be spared to disabuse the mind of the Government of the wrong impression. If nothing is done in this direction, there would be a very great loss to Hindi literature, for no Government servant would ever think of writing a book in Hindi, seeing that Government may be displeased with an author



for writing a book is as this one, which is in favour of the English ; finally, the paper appeals to the representative members of the United Provinces Council, specially the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, to do all that lies in their power to disabuse the Government mind of the wrong impression regarding the book, not so much for the sake of an individual, viz., the author, as for the cause of Hindi literature.

**BASUMATI.**  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

26. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August, in referring to the recent dismissal of one Chaturvedi Dwarka Prasad Sarma for having written a book named "Warren Hastings," regrets that Government has not acted mercifully towards an old erring servant of its, and thereby vindicated the new circular which favours persuasion rather than punishment. And the conduct of the United Provinces Government is all the stranger when compared with the policy of moderation adopted by the Government of Bengal, which lately warned a Bengali historian and confiscated his book, but did not prosecute him.

While on this subject, one cannot help lamenting the decision of the Government of Bengal not to point out what passages in a confiscated book are held offensive by Government, as shown in the case of a recently confiscated book, which was a present offered by a newspaper. Unreasonable severity of this kind can do no good to either party. One can only hope that our infant national literature will not be stifled by all these measures to prevent sedition.

**HINDUSTHAN,**  
Aug. 17th, 1910.

27. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 17th August takes exception to the deprecation of Jibanlal, Secretary to the Santan Dharma Sava, from Peshawar by executive order. Why should a man who had been pronounced innocent by competent Judges be deported by Government, asks the writer.

**DAINIK CHANDRIKA,**  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

28. Under the heading noted in the margin, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th August observes :—

The Magistrate's tour.

Much good may result from the Magistrates going about from place to place on inspection. But, so long as they remain vested with both judicial and executive functions, care must be taken to see that their judicial duties are being properly discharged while they are on tour. Such arrangements must be made as are calculated to avert the disadvantages to which litigants and their pleaders are liable to be subject, in consequence of the said tour. Moreover, great caution ought to be observed that such tours may not put the zamindars and talukdars, or the traders and shop-keepers, to any inconvenience.

**HITVARTA,**  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

29. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th August finds Government in trouble, having ordered the forfeiture of the Mackarness pamphlet as appears to it from the replies which the Secretary of State had to give to the Members in Parliament. The line of defence adopted by the Under-Secretary shows that he was defending a lost cause.

**HITVARTA,**  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

30. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th August does not understand why the post of the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bengal has been abolished and that of the Judicial Secretary created but reserves its judgment till it sees the result.

**SANJIVANI,**  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

31. Referring to the Hon'ble Justice Asutosh Mukerjee's refusal to become a member of the Bengal Executive Council, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says that Justice Mukerjee is an ornament of the High Court, and that it would be regrettable if he were to leave it. According to the paper, no High Court Judge ought to be appointed a member of the Executive Council, for, in that case, hopes for obtaining higher appointments would seriously interfere with the independence of the High Court Judges. The paper is of opinion that there is no dearth of men in Bengal fit for appointment in the Bengal Executive Council.

**HITVARTA,**  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

32. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th August is not prepared to accept any of the explanations suggested regarding the resignation of Mr. Sinha, the Legal Member



of the Viceroy's Council and considers that it involves a grave mystery which needs solution to set all misapprehensions at rest.

33. With reference to the question noted in the margin, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th August has the following:—

Why is Mr. Sinha going to resign his office?

Some of our countrymen think, pecuniary loss is at the root of the matter. According to them, Mr. Sinha's practice at the Bar used to fetch him Rs. 25,000 per month; but, since his appointment as Law Member, he has been drawing a salary of Rs. 6,000 only. They cite the example of lawyers like Messrs. Asquith and Haldane, and thus urge Mr. Sinha not to throw up his situation, although he has been sustaining heavy losses. We should also mingle our voice with theirs if Mr. Sinha resigned his membership for pecuniary reasons.

The *Manchester Guardian* is an influential paper in England. This paper ascribes some other reason for Mr. Sinha's intended resignation. While the new Press Act was under discussion in the Viceroy's Council, it was proposed that no appeal should lie to the High Court, if a Magistrate ordered the publication of a newspaper to be stopped. Now, Mr. Sinha opposed this very strongly. He even said that he would resign his office, if such an unreasonable law were passed.

The *Manchester Guardian* alleges another grave reason for his resignation. Mr. Sinha is not allowed to be acquainted with any important secret of the Indian Government. His idea of self-respect accordingly constrains Mr. Sinha to resign.

If this be true, none can blame Mr. Sinha for his resignation. Whether or not Mr. Sinha has been treated in this manner, is of course a question that the Government ought to answer. If such treatment has been accorded to him in reality, mention should be made thereof in the letter of resignation.

34. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th August cites all those diverse reasons for Mr. S. P. Sinha's resignation which are found in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th

August and which have already been reported. The paper goes on to say, whatever may be the real cause of his resignation, the country would be greatly benefited if Mr. Sinha were to continue as Law Member.

35. Referring to the question as to who should be Mr. Sinha's successor,

Who will succeed Mr. Sinha?

the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th August names Dr. Rasbehari Ghosh as eminently worthy of the appointment. The paper is of opinion that regard should be had to fitness, rather than to caste or creed, in filling this post, the incumbents whereof have always been lawyers of world-wide reputation, such as Hobhouse, Stephen, Stokes and the like.

36. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 23rd August finds fault with

Mr. Sinha's resignation of Law Membership.

those papers that impute ignoble motives for Mr. S. P. Sinha's resignation. In this connection, the paper approvingly quotes the *Pioneer* which attributes his resignation solely to the desire of resuming his practice at the High Court and eulogizes highly the services that Mr. Sinha has rendered during the term of his office as Law Member.

37. Commenting on the operation of the Press Act, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says:—

The Press Act.

A large number of books and newspapers has been seized since the Act was issued. Some of these had been published long before the introduction of that Act. The paper does not understand the use of raking up old graves. A general impression prevails that a historical novel or drama of India of the British period would be, an offence. Of course such was not the object of the framers of this law, but seeing the proceedings of the officials it is difficult, if not impossible, to make the people believe it. The paper is thankful to Mr. Earle for his statement in the last Legislative Council that the orders of forfeiture of a certain edition of a book did not apply to any subsequent edition of the same; but since Government is not bound to point out the objectionable passages, to bring out a second edition is a risky affair.

SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

NAYAK,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Aug. 23rd, 1910.

HITVARTA,  
Aug. 18th, 1910.



The Press Act was meant to stop mischievous writings, but the books seized have generally been those which severely criticized Government action. On the other hand, not a single book or writing in which its English author has made remarks, a perusal of which makes the blood of even innocent men boil in him, seized by Government. Our hearts begin to break when we see the missionary tracts in which our gods and goddesses have been freely abused, have not been forfeited to Government. We cannot restrain our tears when we see such books being sold and read as incite to murder the Indians. Racial feelings can be created by Englishmen abusing the Indians, as well as by the Indians abusing the Englishmen. Why are then both the Englishmen and Indians not dealt with in one and the same way? If the Press Act helps to stop the Indians being abused, we would be able to say that the law is being impartially administered.

Here, the paper gives the substance of Professor G. Murray's speech at the Imperial Conference, and concludes by saying that it endorses every word what Mr. Murray had said. In fact if the policy suggested by Mr. Murray were adopted, the Indians would come to consider the repressive measures of Government as very beneficial.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

38. In criticising the new Press Act, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 20th August quotes the following passage from the speech of the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu. "I find newspapers which had been critics of Government measures and fearless exponents of public feeling, etc.," and says that every word of the same is correct, for since the introduction of the measure, great constraint is felt in telling the truth, for the simple reason that many innocent newspapers have been crushed, and even those which had nothing to do with politics have been called upon to furnish security on applying for a renewal of license. *Rishi Dyananda* of Rawal Pindi is a paper which is devoted to religion and, it is believed, it was not a fit paper to be called upon to furnish security.

As to the Hon'ble Mr. Earle's statement that the Act was more preventive than punitive the same paper says that many a Maratha paper which had a large circulation has ceased to exist, causing thereby a serious loss to Marathi literature. The Punjab has outdone Bombay in the work of suppressing newspapers. The case of the *Frontier Advocate* and the Deputy Commissioner's proceedings have been taken from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to prove its contention.

BASUMATI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

39. *Anent* the statement that the period of probation for Indian Civil Service men has been extended by a year, while the maximum age for admission to that examination has been reduced by a year, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August remarks:—

If this one year be spent in Europe, not much good will be done. Indian vernaculars and Indian life and habits are best learnt by residence in India and mixing with the people. Else the knowledge will be apt to be book knowledge, and of no practical use. As regards the other change, we deprecate it strongly. We know the idea underlying this change is to bring Englishmen into India at a more tender age than now, when their minds will be more receptive and susceptible to new ideas. But we believe that if these men come at too early an age, they will be liable to be demoralised by contact with older civilians here, who will instil into them anti-Indian ideas. There is the other consideration, that this reduction in age will be a hardship to Indian candidates for the Indian Civil Service. In these days few parents will care to send their boys to England at an immature age, in consideration of the revolutionary tendencies with which most Indian students are tainted. Further change like this at the present time, well meant though it be, is likely to be misinterpreted by evil-minded people to the disadvantage of Government.

BASUMATI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

40. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August cordially endorses the suggestion of "Max" in *Capital* that a question should be put in Council to elicit from Government a statement of figures as to the cost of the litigation in which Government has been engaged during the past three years and how far that litigation has been successful from the Government point of view. But the paper



doubts the practicability of a question eliciting any satisfactory reply from the officials who are skilled in parrying unpleasant inquiries.

41. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th August quotes the suggestion of "Max" of the *Capital* suggesting interpellation as to the cost incurred by the Government in prosecuting sedition and other cases with a view to ascertain if money is not wasted like water in them, and says that the other effect of these prosecutions being increase of discontent among the people, the question should attract the attention of the Government independently.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

42. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 23rd August says :—  
The enhancement of Custom duties on silver and some other goods has already brought about a material increase in the income of the Government. But no satisfactory income has resulted from the increased duty on Kerosene. Thus, the Government has scarcely gained anything by this increased taxation which makes itself keenly felt by the people. Let, therefore, the duty on this article of every-day use be reduced, and the country will be thankful to the Government if this step be taken.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Aug. 23rd, 1910.

### III—LEGISLATION.

43. The *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 12th August says that, in spite of the opposition of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gokhale, Madholkar and others, the Bill to extend the period of the Seditious Meetings Act was passed on the 6th August at Simla.

ALPANCH,  
Aug. 12th, 1910.

The paper remarks that when our mind is free from evil thoughts and motives, what fear can there be from such laws. Of course the law may tell hardly for those who entertain any mischievous idea, or those who try to take undue advantage over others.

44. The *Darus Sultana* [Calcutta] of the 19th August criticises Mr. Gokhale's opinion on the Press Act as being not in conformity with the present political situation of the country. Precautions may appear to be hard, but are advantageous in the long run.

DARUS SULTANA,  
Aug. 19th, 1910.

The paper quite agrees with the opinion of Mr. Abdul Majeed, and approves of the passing of this Act, and says that law is an instrument of safety. The Government always looks to the safety of its subjects, and has therefore to pass such laws as the times require. If Government had not been armed with such laws, the situation in India would have been still worse. It is the duty of the subjects to co-operate with the Government in maintaining order in the country. They should not act like some of the mischievous people who have incited the young men of the country to rise against the Government. We would be failing in our duty, if we did not help the Government at such critical times. We should not look down upon the measures of Government, and members of the Viceregal Council should welcome the new reforms in the time of Lord Minto as a blessing calculated to add to the respect and influence of the Government, and to encourage the Indians in their industrial, commercial, educational and financial developments.

45. Referring to the continuation of the Seditious Meetings Act, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 17th August writes :—  
We do not draw any conclusion without looking to the final result. If the report about widespread sedition turn out true, the state of things would be serious indeed. Under the circumstances, Government may do whatever it thinks best to put down sedition. The Eastern Bengal Government are prosecuting no less than 40 men, and the deportee Pulin Das is one of them. Under the circumstances, nobody should say anything. What Government is doing is surely for the good of the country. Such being the case, Government should by no means be hampered in its action. We have firm faith in Lords Morley and Minto, and we trust Lord Hardinge will follow their path.

HINDUSTHAN,  
Aug. 17th, 1910.



TIRHUT SAMACHAR,  
Aug. 14th, 1910.

46. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzafferpur] of the 14th August says :—

Seditious Meetings Act.

It would have added still more to his fame, if Lord Minto had accepted the opinion of the people's representatives that the continuation of the Seditious Meetings Act was not necessary and had repealed it.

BASUMATI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

47. *Against* the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act, the *Basumati*

*Ibid.*

[Calcutta] of the 20th August, after condemning the remarks of the *Statesman* in this connec-

tion that "the true functions of Government are not yet adequately appreciated by Indian politicians," goes on to argue that the two objections urged by the non-officials against the extension of the Act were not rebutted by the officials. These two grounds were—(1) that coercion is no remedy for unrest; and (2) that the situation has improved considerably, no longer necessitating repressive legislation. The second argument is absolutely infallible,—officials themselves admit that the situation has decidedly changed for the better,—so the public cannot understand the justification for the new repressive legislation. The *Statesman* argues that a Government cannot ignore facts, as irresponsible Indian public men can. But is it not a fact admitted by officials themselves that the unrest has not affected the general masses of the Indian population? Is it therefore sound policy to gag the whole race for the unruly doings of a handful of deluded, unrestrained boys? What civilised country has ever done so? Anarchist outrages are committed in all European countries; but where is the right of public meeting taken away on that account? Indeed such repression is practised in Russia, but in that country, as is common knowledge, nihilism and anarchism are most rife. Indeed experience shows that increased repression is accompanied by a growth in political crimes. Germany, Austria, Spain, etc., are proof of this. As Dr. R. B. Ghosh put it when the Seditious Meetings Act originally came up before the Legislative Council.—

"If there is no general disaffection, you do not want this drastic measure. The prairie cannot be set on fire in the absence of inflammable materials to feed it. If on the other hand a spirit of disloyalty is really abroad, it must be based on some substantial grievance, which will not be redressed by coercive acts. You may stifle the complaints of the people, but beware of that dreary and ominous silence which is not the peace but the reverse of peace.

One thing, however, I may safely assert, and that is that in Ireland, as well as in India, the application of drastic remedies to skin diseases which rapidly disappear under mild treatment always leads to serious complications. Is there any reason for thinking that this is not true? If the body politic thought therefore that the measure now before the Council may secure for a time an outward quiet and drive sedition underground, its inevitable fruits will be growing discontent and distrust, which may under repression readily slide into disaffection."

Some officials urged in favour of this legislation the strange argument that the Local Governments want it. But the materials on which these Governments formed their opinion were not disclosed to the Council. And yet they were expected to advise on the legitimacy or otherwise of this view. For ourselves we are surprised at this attitude on the part of the Local Governments. It only shows how repression is favoured by the large majority of officials here. In Madras and the United Provinces there was no unrest last year, but still the Governments there want this law. To quote the *Indian Daily News*, Indian officials cannot contemplate the possibility of doing away with repression. This is not sound statesmanship, and Lord Hardinge would be well advised if when the question comes up again, he decides it without reference to the Local Governments.

BIR BHARAT,  
Aug. 21st, 1910.

48. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that the argu-

The Continuation Act.

ments advanced by the Hon'ble Messrs. Gokhale, Bhupendra Nath Basu, Madan Mohan Malavya, Mazhar-ul Haq, Madholkar, and Sachidanand Sinha, against the passing of the Act noted in the margin could not be refuted by anybody. In fact, the Viceroy admitted them as being right and straightforward; but it is astonished to find its contemporary of Chowringhee, viz., the *Statesman* falling foul of these gentlemen. Those who supported the measure could not refute the argument



that repressive measures should not be continued after their necessity was gone. It has been admitted by Lord Morley, Lord Minto and other politicians, both in the employ of Government and those not so employed, that there is no longer any unrest in the country, and the little there was, was due to a few rash youths. Why has the Act then been passed? It is said that all the provincial Governments were in favour of the passing of the Bill, but their opinions were not disclosed. How could the representative member then give their opinion? The paper, however, hopes that Lord Hardinge will solve this complicated problem.

49. Referring to the changes to be made in the existing system of holding the Legislative session, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th August suggests that the Legislative session should be held quarterly to enable the non-official members to attend the meetings of the Council.

Proposed changes in the Legislative session.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 16th, 1910.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. The *Murshidabad-Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 10th August writes:—

The necessity for a poor house. The poor-house that we have in view is to maintain only such Hindus of both sexes as have been deprived of the powers of locomotion and vision. As regards the Muhammadans, they do not require a poor-house so much. For, among them, there is no such distinction of caste as there is among the Hindus. Unlike the latter, all Muhammadans can partake food out of the same dish. This accounts for the fact that a Muhammadan is never seen to move about from place to place and take the shelter of a tree. But there are Hindus who have to pass the latter portion of their life in this manner.

Accordingly, we would ask them who have any voice in the disposal of the Edward Memorial Fund to make a proposal for the establishment of a poor-house in every district, for the people of the aforesaid condition.

51. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th August observes:—

The Anglicised Moslems. The Hindus and the Muhammadans of Bengal are both of them conquered races and subjects of the British Crown. Bengal is the native land of the Muhammadan as much as of the Hindu. They belong to the same race and their language is one and the same. The physique and the manners and customs of the one strongly resemble those of the other. The same blood flows in the veins of Hindus and nearly ninety-five per cent. of the Muhammadans. It is the Hindus of Bengal who have, by embracing the religion of Islam, expanded and strengthened the Muhammadan community. The only difference between the Hindus and the Muhammadans consists in this that the Hindus have long forgotten their past independence, whereas in the case of the Muhammadans, their independence is still fresh in their memory; 150 years ago, it was the Muhammadans who were the ruling race in Bengal.

After the English conquest the Bengali Hindus began to learn English and imitate Englishmen. And this secured them some advantage for a time. But, now, they have to pay the penalty for their past conduct. They have now come to realise the paltry worth of service and have learnt, by experience, how enormous is the amount of trouble that English civilisation costs them. Their Musalman brethren would do well to learn from them this great lesson.

We regret it very much that, as among the Hindus, Babus are now to be seen among the Muhammadans also. And the number of these Mahammadan Babus is increasing day by day. It is luxury that has undermined the Hindu community, and we are full of apprehension lest a similar fate should overtake the Muhammadan community. We wish to see every Muhammadan a thorough Muhammadan, just as we wish to see every Hindu a thorough Hindu. It is only anglicised Musalmans who dress themselves after the English fashion, make no distinction between cooked and uncooked food, and indulge in drink unblushingly. And they are apt to be so much taken with luxury as to disregard the homely articles turned out by poor Musalman artisans. If you fret and chafe for tantalising political privileges, it is because

MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI,  
Aug. 10th, 1910.

NAYAK,  
Aug. 16th, 1910.



you are anglicised Muhammadans. Beware, I say, while there is time yet; otherwise you will have to pay dearly like us, the Hindus.

You are subject, of the British Crown as much as we are. If we quarrel with each other, both of us shall be losers and shall render ourselves the laughing-stock of our rulers. In a fit of rage against the Hindus, you are even ready to prepare a new language for yourselves, by introducing Persian words into the genuine Bengali language. But is this fit and proper? Just think carefully awhile. Look into the past and the future. Remember, we are inhabitants of the same land. And if we quarrel with one another, it would be detrimental to the best interests of both.

MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI,  
Aug. 17th, 1910.

52. Speaking about the prevailing unrest in the country, the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 17th August says that the unrest has nothing seditious at its bottom.

The present unrest.

The wave that has come among the people is a sign of the times, and they cannot be blamed for it. The authorities may refuse to listen to their demands, but still they will not desist from asserting their views. This is quite natural. But if the newspapers of India be gagged by the enlightened rulers of India, nothing can be more disgraceful than that.

HITVARTA,  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

53. To the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th August Lord Morley appears to be a man of tender emotions, for he has ruled that the fiancée of a white military officer would be allowed expenses for journey from England to the place where the officer to whom she is engaged is stationed. The marriage of officers appears to be very necessary, otherwise why the people's money is going to be so wasted?

Lord Morley as a man of tender emotions.

HITVARTA,  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

54. Referring to Reuter's message that the Lancashire mill-owners had to sustain a great loss last year, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th August does not believe the explanation that the loss was due to high prices of cotton in America, etc., and says that the true explanation is that there was very little export of cloth last year.

Loss to Lancashire mill-owners.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Aug. 18th, 1910.

55. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says:— The outlook of the coming Congress is rather hopeful. Still we should be on our guard. For the Extremist party has not yet become extinct, although its power has been greatly reduced.

The President of the ensuing Congress.

Sir William Wedderburn is to be President of the Congress this time. He is an enthusiastic promoter of the Congress. And it is owing to him that in England the number of our well-wishers has been going on increasing. On the other hand, his loyalty is above all suspicion.

These are troublous times. The Government is still busy with several hare-brained and inexperienced mad-caps. In this critical juncture, the duties of the Congress are exceedingly difficult. The Government will not be able to realise the actual situation, unless things be clearly expressed. Yet everything must be expressed in a fitting manner.

Hence, such a President is required as will be able to chalk out the proper path for the Congress-men to follow. He must strike the key-note in such a way that nothing but harmony may prevail. And there cannot be the least doubt that Sir William Wedderburn would prove himself equal to these arduous tasks.

Sir William is perfectly acquainted with the state of affairs in England. He knows the ways of all the different political parties of that Isle. He is also competent to form an accurate estimate of the condition of the Parliament. He will speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth. But he is such a consummate master of the art of clothing truth in a pleasant garb that his remarks will never give umbrage to the Government.

In one word, Sir William Wedderburn is eminently fitted to steer the tempest-tossed bark of the Congress. And his election to the Presidentship will give satisfaction to all, but the ultra-Extremists.

MUHAMMADI,  
Aug. 19th, 1910.

56. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August has the following:—

Self-Government in India and the Muhammadans.

Before entering upon a discussion on this subject we wish to say in plain terms that we are not opposed to self-government; no civilised and



educated people on earth can ever be. Nobody disputes the fact that self-government confers inestimable blessings upon mankind. What we mean to say is that, situated as India is at present, the introduction of self-government will mean the utter ruin of the country. The oppressions by the educated and the middle classes will cause serious anarchy in the country, and the Musalmans will be practically under the mercy of the Hindus and so will be totally ruined. It is for this reason that we are opposed to self-government under the present circumstances.

Seeing that the European nations have attained self-government, we too have gone mad after it. But we have not yet acquired even a hundredth part of the high qualities which those nations possess, in order to qualify ourselves for that great political boon. How many are the Indians who can boast of the possession of qualities which alone can qualify people for self-government?

Except only some high posts under Government which are held by English officials, the entire administration of the country rests with the Indians. When we think of levity and the moral weakness of the native officers, we hang down our heads with shame. Who are responsible for the anarchical crimes now prevailing in the country, the English or the Indians? You are a village headman; you are tutoring false witnesses and siding with the murderer, and sharing with the police the money extorted as bribe. Say, are you fit to be entrusted with self-government? From the chaukidar up to the inspector and superintendent all are Indians. Why then are the police so much detested by the public? It is because the Indians have by their disgraceful acts brought the Police Department so low. The same can be said of all other departments and offices. The fact is we have not been able to acquire a single one of those virtues which can entitle a people to demand self-government.

Another obstacle to the attainment of self-government is the Hindu-Musalman problem. As long as this obstacle shall remain self-government is neither possible nor safe. To solve this problem the first thing is to educate the Musalmans and impart to them such strength as to fit them for competition with the Hindus; otherwise Musalman interest will not be safe in the hands of the Hindus. Expect only a few honourable exceptions, the generality of Hindus regard the Musalmans as their enemies. The Musalmans are moreover regarded by the Hindus as extremely low and barbarous, whose very touch is abomination. It can be easily gathered from this what justice the Musalmans will get from the Hindus when they get power in their hands. The Musalmans in their turn also regard the Hindus as their enemies. Under the circumstances there can be no self-government in the country.

57. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes:—

The *Englishman* and *swadeshism*.

We thoroughly endorse the opinion expressed by our contemporary, the *Englishman*, in regard to *swadeshism*. This is what we mean by *swadeshism*.

We request our countrymen to use only such articles as are available in India and are made of Indian materials. In this matter, we make no distinction between the 'Black' and the White. In India, all manufactures of warm clothing are carried on by Englishmen; and we request people to buy warm clothing from them. We prohibit the purchase of Dawson's shoes, but we make no objections to the purchase of shoes from the factories of Cawnpore and Agra, although they are conducted by Englishmen. On calm reflection it will be clear that it is the English merchants of our country to whom our *swadeshism* has been and will be advantageous.

The whole of the difficulty arose from the political significance of *swadeshi*, in consequence of which a feeling of racial antipathy has been engendered. All quarrels and heart-burnings might have been avoided, if no feeling of antagonism to the ruling race had been discernible in the agitation that had been carried on after the Partition of Bengal. The *Englishman* would then have understood at the very beginning what it had come to understand after such a long time. However, let bygones be bygones. Since the *Englishman* has opened its heart, and we, on our part, have given a true explanation of what we mean by *swadeshism*, let us not wrangle in vain any further. Our united

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.



efforts towards the development and dissemination of *swadeshim* will be conductive to the welfare of both parties.

*BASUMATI*,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

58. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August, in referring to the *Times*' commendation of the action of Government in prohibiting the boycott celebration, remarks:—

The *Times* and the 7th of August celebration.  
We are really surprised to see the *Times* lying and holding the 7th of August festival as the parent of sedition. The officials here who have stopped this celebration have done so on other grounds. It is also a fabrication of the *Times* that the 7th of August festival is followed by an outbreak of crime and outrage. All this is truth of the kind of which the *Times* was guilty when it wrote against Parnell and Irish crime.

*BARABAZAR GAZETTE*,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

59. Referring to the heavy export of wheat from Karachi, the *Barabazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 20th August exclaims: Why should there be then no scarcity in this country?

Export of wheat.

*BASUMATI*,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

60. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th August has a most appreciative paragraph on Miss Florence Nightingale, whose life of unselfish service to humanity on earth

Miss. Florence Nightingale.  
presaged the life of bliss which certainly awaits her hereafter, and whose greatness shone all the more because of the general demoniac and bloody character of European civilization.

*DAILY HITAVADI*,  
Aug. 20th, 1910.

61. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th August says:—

Insects in betel-leaves.

We learn from reliable sources that in most of the towns of the districts of the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly poisonous insects have been noticed in betel-leaves.

The Health Officer of Dacca has, indeed, said that he had not been able to trace the existence of poisonous insects in betel-leaves. But perhaps such insects are to be found only in one among a thousand of these leaves. And it is just possible that the leaves submitted to the Health Officer for examination were free from them. It is not safe, however, to infer from this that all betel-leaves stand in the same category. Instead of depending entirely on the Government officers, the public should come forward to help them in the matter. It is said that such betel-leaves as are infected by the poisonous worms cause a painful sensation in the tongue when they are chewed. If, while chewing a betel-leaf, anyone feels such sensation, he should, instead of throwing it away, send it to some learned doctor for examination.

A gentleman living in Pondicherry says that white poisonous insects have been found in betels of that place from a long time back. The account given by this gentleman resembles closely the description of the new betel-insects of Eastern Bengal: the only difference being that the insects are visible to the naked eye in the one case, while they are not so in the other.

The Health Officer of Dacca has said, the lotion of permanganate of potash is a sure preventive against the poison of the betel-insect. It would have been well if he had also informed where permanganate of potash is to be had, what is its price, and so forth.

There must be some foundation for the rumour of betel-insects that now passes current in Calcutta. We do not feel any great concern for those that take betels. They will be safe as soon as they give up the habit of chewing them. But what will become of the thousands that deal in betels? If none makes use of betels, the betel-trade will be abolished, and these dealers will be reduced to the greatest straits. And it is the duty both of the rulers and the ruled to make some sort of provision for them. We hope the officers of the Government will soon turn their attention to this matter.

*NAYAK*,  
Aug. 23rd, 1910.

62. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd August suggests that betel-leaves should be speedily submitted to medical examination. If they are found to be infected

Poison in betels.

with poison, let their use be interdicted. The dealers in betels have been sustaining heavy losses from the rumour of betel-poison; but whether this rumour is true or false, it is for medical examination to show.

*DAILY HITAVADI*,  
Aug. 23rd, 1910.

63. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd August maintains that the panic caused by the supposed existence in betel-leaves of a kind of poisonous

The betel-leaf scare.

insect is based upon mere hallucination. The writer relates what heavy



losses he himself has already sustained, and requests Government to make careful enquiries and prevent the panic from spreading.

64. Referring to the strictures of a correspondent of the *Times* on the Brahmins who are said to be the cause of the present troubles in order to regain their former greatness, and specially on Mr. Tilak, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that a perusal of all this leads one to consider the correspondent wrong-headed. No one else would call the English cowards and the Brahmins guilty

BIRBHARAT,  
Aug. 21st, 1910.

Brahmins, the cause of the present troubles.

65. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August speaks very highly of the forensic ability of Mr. P. L. Ray, Barrister-at-law, who has been appointed by the Government to conduct the Dacca political case. But the paper reprobates the views which he has expressed in this connection, while discoursing on the origin and development of the conspiracy. According to the paper, the Government would certainly dissent from these views: if the way in which Mr. Ray has expounded one or two songs of Kavyavisarad be followed, many songs will likewise turn out to be seditious. The paper says, should Mr. P. L. Ray's mode of exposition be accepted as correct, the entire Bengali literature might appear objectionable.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Aug. 21st, 1910.

Srijut Surendra Nath Banerji had, it is said, written a letter to Babu Haradaya Nag, requesting him to worship the Mother Kali. Referring to this letter, Mr. Ray asks, with what face can an educated man like Surendra Babu support idolatry. And the paper wants to know whether Mr. Ray is at liberty to attack Hinduism, or indulge in sarcastic remarks against image-worship, under colour of conducting a Government case. The paper is of opinion that the Hindus will be extremely mortified, if the Lieutenant-Governor of East Bengal does not take serious notice of this matter.

66. Referring to the allegations contained in Mr. P. L. Ray's opening speech in the Dacca conspiracy case, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd August writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Aug. 23rd 1910.

Mr. P. L. Ray's opening speech in the Dacca conspiracy case.

We had hitherto nothing to say in connection with the cases at Dacca involving rebellion, revolution and breach of the Arms Act. Rather we were indifferent to the disturbances caused by the arrests in connection therewith, as we desired that peace should return to the country. But the manner in which Mr. Pyari Lal Ray, Barrister-at-Law, has opened the case on behalf of the Crown, has somewhat alarmed ourselves as well as many honest men in the country. If Barrister Pyari Lal has really based all his remarks on his brief, it must then be inferred that the Government of Eastern Bengal gave him a hint to deliver his speech in that fashion. If, however, it be supposed that, carried away by his impulse, he made a few irrelevant remarks, that he said things which from his brief he could never have said, must it not be said then that he made a speech which was not permissible under the law, and that therefore he might be held responsible by many for this speech?

The way in which he has interpreted the three novels, viz., *Dev Choudhurani*, *Ananda Math* and *Sitaram*, by Bankim Chandra, would not leave a single book in Bengali literature out of harm's reach. The bacilli of sedition can be extracted even from the writings of Keshab Chandra and Devendranath. Objectionable passages can be traced in the writings of Rangalal, Hemchandra, Michael, Nabin Chandra, Rajanikanta, Akshay Kumar, Vidyasagar, Ramgati, indeed in the writings of every Bengali writer of merit. Eminent and gifted writers of all civilised nations in the world have held up to the view of mankind the virtues of patriotism, love of society, philanthropy, intense love for past glories, devotion to religion and piety and similar other virtues. In our Puranas and Sanskrit literature too, numberless books were written dealing with those high qualities. Our English-educated writers have followed the time-honoured custom, and have thus brought the present Bengali literature into existence. When these books were written, there was no *swadeshi*, no boycott, nobody ever dreamed of bombs, and the hands of the Bengali were not tainted with human blood. We are, therefore, entitled to assert without fear of contradiction that those who maintain that these books advocate revolutionary principles are mistaken. But Barrister Pyari Babu has dragged in the whole



of Bengali literature, and has discovered objectionable writings even in the works of that Prince of Bengali literature, Bankimchandra, and our evening contemporary of the *Empire* has, in supporting him, hinted that the book called *Sikher Balidan*, written by Miss Kumudini Mitra, will be soon forfeited to Government. We on our part cannot imagine that the *Empire* has indulged in empty talk. If the *Empire* proves to be a true prophet, then the writing of history will come to a standstill in Bengal. Then the study of the stories of *Dhruva* and *Prahlad*, of the deeds of Sruta Dev, of the accounts of the French Jeane D'Arc, Ridley, Latimer, of the lives of George Washington, Cavour, Kasouth, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Napoleon and others, and even the study of the entire European literature and of Indian history, will have to be stopped in our country.

An English friend of ours once said, while speaking of patriotic songs such as "*Banae Mataram*," "*Ayi Bhuvanmohini*," "*Bangalar Mati*," "*Amar Desh*," etc., that whatever might contribute to the production of a feeling of ownness to the country and its people in the minds of the Indians, was in one sense sedition. Of course our friend said this in jest, but Pyari Babu's speeches have led us to think that the Saheb did not jest at all, that under the cover of jest he told us the right thing. What we wish to know is whether the Eastern Bengal Government and the Government of India endorse Pyari Babu's views.

We have to say one word more in this connection. Barrister Pyari Lal Ray Saheb has himself said that he is a Brahmo. We do not blame him for being a Brahmo. But may we ask, why this attack upon another's religion? He may consider the worship of images of gods as bad, but the three crores of Bengali Hindus do not consider it bad. The revered leader, Sriji Surendra Nath Banerji, though he is the head of the English-educated community, is still a genuine Bengali, being nursed in a Hindu household and brought up in Hindu society from his very birth. He has not abandoned Bengali usages and customs, and has not turned a Saheb, he has not deserted the Hindu society of Bengal, and married the daughter of a Mem Saheb. If he says anything to anybody or writes a letter, he will do so like a Hindu. He is not a socially boycotted barrister like the Ray Saheb, disowned by Hindu society. Being a Bengali, his language, his feelings, hopes and aspirations, etc., must be like those of Bengalis. We do not like to quarrel with the Ray Saheb about the propriety of worshipping images, for we firmly believe that he is profoundly ignorant of the teachings of the Hindu Sastras. Still he did not hesitate to hurt the feelings of the Hindus and attack the fundamental principles of Hindu religion, although he is being paid by the Government out of the money which had been collected from its Hindu subjects. Has his action been in conformity with the principles of propriety and good-breeding?

In conclusion, we wish to say that Barrister Pyari Lal Ray has, with a view to getting the accused persons convicted, made a tremendous attack upon *Saktipuja* and *Saktitantra*. We want to know whether he has any right to make such an attack. We do not know what may or may not be taken as evidence in the case, nor are we entitled to discuss such matters. But Pyari Babu has got his heart's desires fulfilled beforehand; he has indulged in an attack upon *Saktipuja*, *Saktisadhana*. Has he done so also from his brief? He wants to undermine the very foundations of Bengali literature, he condemns a school book written by a lady, he finds fault with the worship of images, with *Saktipuja* and *Saktisadhana*, and he has done all the three glorious deeds (like the monkey-chief Hanuman), having been given a single opportunity of getting a Government brief in a political case. He denounced Surendra Babu for having praised the book *Sikher Balidan*, and gave currency to a strange report that he had written its preface. But how is it that he did not say that the same book had also been spoken well of by men like Sir Gurudas Banerjee and Rabindranath Tagore? We know that neither the Ray Saheb nor anybody else on his behalf will reply to what we are saying. But it would be a good thing if Government undertook to consider the matter; it would look graceful if Government tried to stop such things. Will Government uproot that magnificent tree, viz., Bengali literature, which has upraised its head as a result of the English education that was scattered broadcast after the conquest of India by the English, and gave to the Indians a taste of Western civilisation, and so helped to bring the Bengali literature into existence, merely because of the



disturbances created by a few boys? Will Government wholly bid adieu to that impartiality which has characterised British administration in India and which has enabled Hindus and Musalmans to live in peace and happiness, merely because a handful of boys have behaved themselves impudently. It is because we know that such an execrable act is impossible that we are able to say all this. We know that Barrister Pyari Lal is not the *Lat* (Governor) of Dacca, and what he says is not what the Government would say, and therefore we have freely given expression to our feelings.

Alas, Dacca, you had so many abominable things hidden within your interior that when they burst forth at last, it is no longer possible to keep them under concealment.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

67. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 13th August approves of the new

A new Dâk route approved.

Dâk route which has been opened from Pallahera to Keonjhar via Talkai, and observes that this route will prove very convenient to the people in Keonjhar and Bamra who will receive their Dâk several hours earlier. A branch post office at Talkai will no doubt prove very useful.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 13th, 1910.

68. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 13th August states that a branch

The necessity of a branch post office at Khadga Prasad in Dhenkanal.

post office has become very necessary at Khadga Prasad in Dhenkanal. Khadga Prasad has a market, a school and an outpost. Marwari merchants carry on business at that place. A branch post office, if established in that place, will not cost much, for the services of the peons belonging to Motgan on the Angul road may be utilised without any additional charge.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 13th, 1910.

61. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th August gives an account of

A meeting of the Landholders' Association at Cuttack.

the proceedings of a meeting of the Landholders' Association held at Cuttack on the 7th instant under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Bose, the permanent president, Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhunj of Kanika having been absent from the station. Mr. Bose pointed out that the Revision Settlement Department having entered gardens, orchards, tanks and uncultivated lands in any mahal as *Sarbasadharan* or belonging to the village public, it behoves their owners, that is, the zamindars, to apply for the protection of the civil court, as they have no other means of relief. It was resolved in the meeting to collect subscriptions with a view to help the zamindars in the matter. A special committee was organised to collect subscriptions and to determine the way in which the subscriptions are to be spent. It was further resolved to ascertain from Government its views on the subject of imposing heavy fines before accepting revenue from defaulting estates in Cuttack. The Collector of Cuttack having ruled that in arrear rent suits, the plaintiffs should invariably produce their khewas and khatians, the meeting resolved to address a letter to the Cuttack Collector on the subject, pointing out the losses and inconveniences to which both the plaintiffs and defendants will be subject, if this procedure were rigidly observed.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 13th, 1910.

70. The *Samvadvahika* [Balasore] of the 11th August approves of the

An action of the Chairman of the Balasore Municipality approved.

action of the Chairman of the Balasore Municipality, who is taking steps to increase the number of lights in that municipality. The writer suggests that some lights may also be put upon the village roads in addition to those that may be put upon the main roads, and that the lights may be kept burning for the whole night.

SAMVAD VAHKA,  
Aug. 11th, 1910.

71. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] having attacked Babu Chandra

The Headmaster of Cuttack Training School defended.

Mohan Maharana, B.A., Headmaster of the Cuttack Training School, the *Samvadvahika* [Balasore] of the 11th August, defends him saying that he is social, amiable, kindhearted and looks upon his subordinates as his brethren. The attacks of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* must therefore be looked upon as vain aspersions, which have no foundation to stand upon.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Aug. 11th, 1910.



GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 13th, 1910.

72. Referring to the proposed reduction of interest on money deposited in the Savings Banks from Rs. 3-2 per cent. per annum to Rs. 3 from the commencement of the next year, the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 13th August points out that the reduction of two annas is not at all advisable.

Reduction of interest on Savings Bank deposits not approved.

GARJATBASINI,  
Aug. 13th, 1910.

73. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 13th August is sorry to point out that the travellers on the Cuttack-Angul road are put to extreme inconvenience for want of rest-houses at convenient distances on the road. The dâk bungalows on that road are meant only for the

Want of rest-houses for travellers on the Cuttack-Angul Road.

Gazetted officers of Government. The ordinary travellers cannot occupy them. The writer, therefore, exhorts the public of Athgarh, Dhenkanal and Angul to come forward with subscriptions, with a view to remove this public want.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 13th, 1910.

74. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th August is of opinion that the inter-class passengers at the Cuttack Railway Station have a real grievance. Formerly inter-class passengers were allowed access to the platform by the suddar gateway, and proper attention

Grievances of inter-class passengers at the Cuttack Railway Station.

was paid to their convenience by the station staff. They were allowed every facility to purchase their tickets and get into train, but for some time past things have taken a different turn. The suddar gateway has been closed against them, and they are not allowed on the platform. They are required to purchase their tickets with the 3rd class passengers and enter the platform with them by the gate meant for 3rd class passengers. They have also to wait for the trains in the 3rd class passengers' shed.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 13th, 1910.

Incivility of Railway servants at the Cuttack Railway Station complained of.

75. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th August complains of the incivility of the Railway servants at the Cuttack Railway Station, in the following words:—

"The booking clerk is reported to be wanting in courtesey. The sale of tickets does not begin in time. He would keep an inter-class passenger waiting for a ticket pretty long, and great difficulties are experienced by persons who have luggages with them, since these cannot be weighed and booked till tickets are issued. It is difficult to push on the luggages to the platform beforehand, as the gates are closed, and inter-class passengers are not allowed access."

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 13th, 1910.

76. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th August complains of the inconveniences of ladies and gentlemen at the Cuttack Railway Station described.

"When a lady of rank observing strict privacy had occasion to travel by train, or when an invalid had to be carried, palanquins used to be allowed to the station platform. We have been, however, informed that not long ago a station officer obstinately refused to allow a palanquin on to the platform, although he was told that it was required for a lady of high rank."

"All the important trains touch Cuttack station at night. Coolies are not available on the platform, and respectable passengers are sometimes put to inconvenience. Formerly, relatives and friends of passengers were allowed to help them into and out of the trains, but for some time past the rude treatment of certain railway servants has deterred people from entering the railway platform. No platform tickets are issued, and as friends are not easily allowed on the platform, the inconvenience to passengers is sometimes very great and trying."

The attention of the Railway authorities and of the Station-master of Cuttack in particular is drawn to the matter at once. The Station-master has certainly power to infuse a healthy tone into the working of his staff, and remove causes that tend to injure his popularity.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Aug. 13th, 1910.

77. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th August, states that there are two causeways on the Jajpur-Barnan Road within miles 3 and 5, and that at times the water on those causeways comes up to five or six feet. The travellers are, therefore, compelled to cross those

Oppressions committed on travellers on the Jajpur Barnan road in the Cuttack district.



causeways on boats, which charge them at exorbitant rates. Though the rate charged for each passenger at the Kharsun Ghat is one pice per man, on the causeways each possenger is charged at rates varying from one anna six pies to three annas per man. This exorbitant rate has prevented many poor men and women from crossing the causeways in time. The writer, therefore, requests the Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur and the Chairman of the Jajpur Local Board to take immediate steps with a view to stopping this black-mailing on poor travellers.

78. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 10th August states that on account of high floods in the Mahanuddi and the Kathjuri, a large part of the Cuttack district has been under water for several days. From this it can be easily inferred that the paddy crop in several parts of the district will be seriously damaged. Thus the prospect of that crop in the Cuttack district is not good.

79. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 11th August complains that the state of the paddy crop in the Suddar thana of the Balasore district is very bad. This is owing to want of good rain in that thana. Even if it rains now, not more than an eight-anna crop can be expected.

80. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 10th August fans race hatred by writing strongly against the Uriyas. It observes that "the Uriyas in their malignant fury do not hesitate to conceal facts, to ignore truths, and to suppress everything that goes to the credit of the Bengalis." It further points out that the cry "Orissa for the Uriyas" is very vague, and has no meaning. The Bengalis are an intelligent race and they are superior to other races in India in almost everything. The Bengali literature heads all the literatures in India. The Bengalis teach politics to other races. They show how national life can be organised, and how industrial concerns can prosper. Bengali Ministers and Bengali Counsels are respected everywhere in India. The Indians cannot manage without the help of the Bengalis. Is it possible that the Uriyas will be able to do away with the Bengalis in Orissa? Simply spite, and race-hatred cannot succeed.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

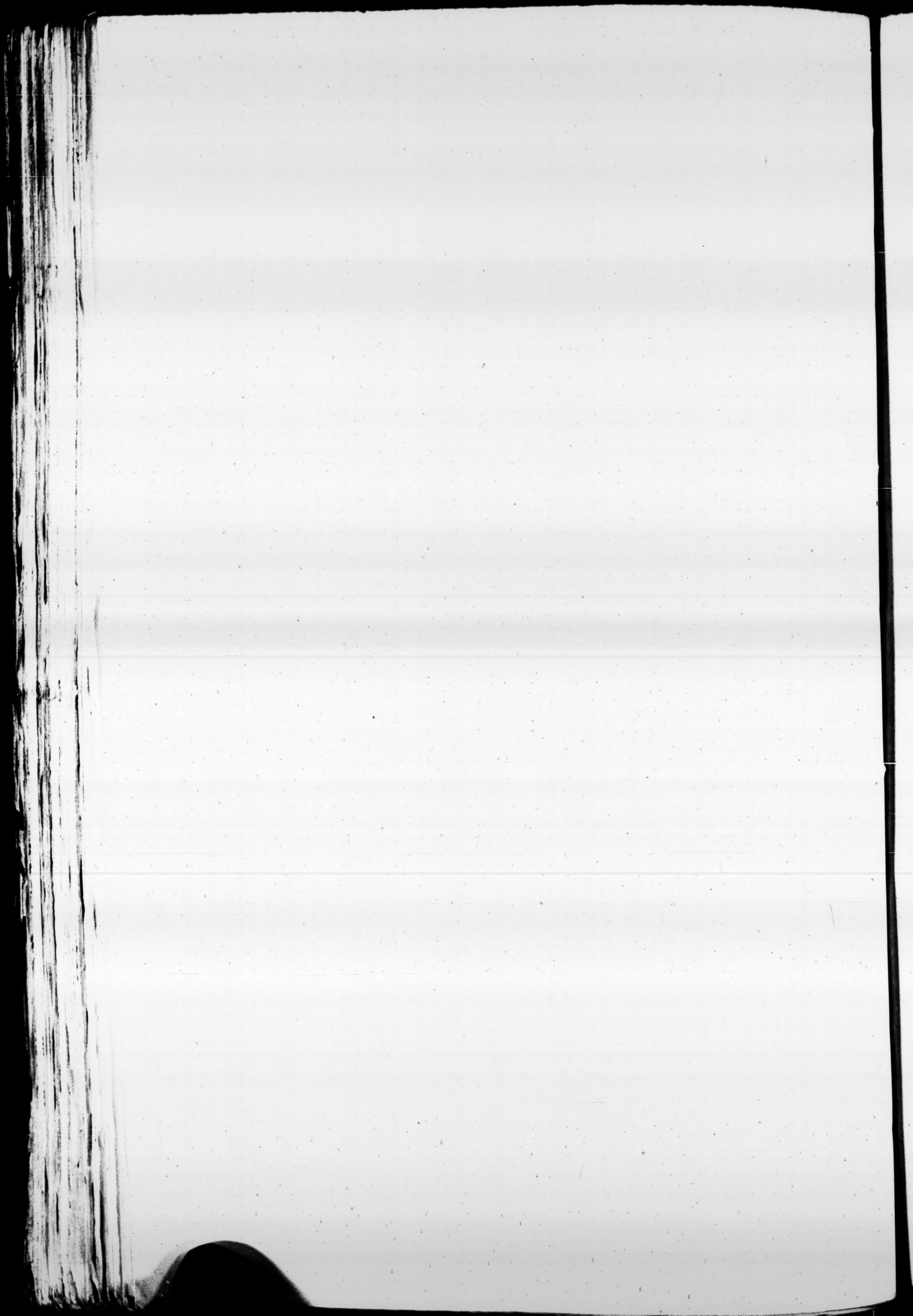
*The 27th August, 1910.*

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.  
Aug. 10th, 1910.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Aug. 11th, 1910.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.  
Aug. 10th, 1910.







**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
Week ending Saturday, 27th August 1910.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

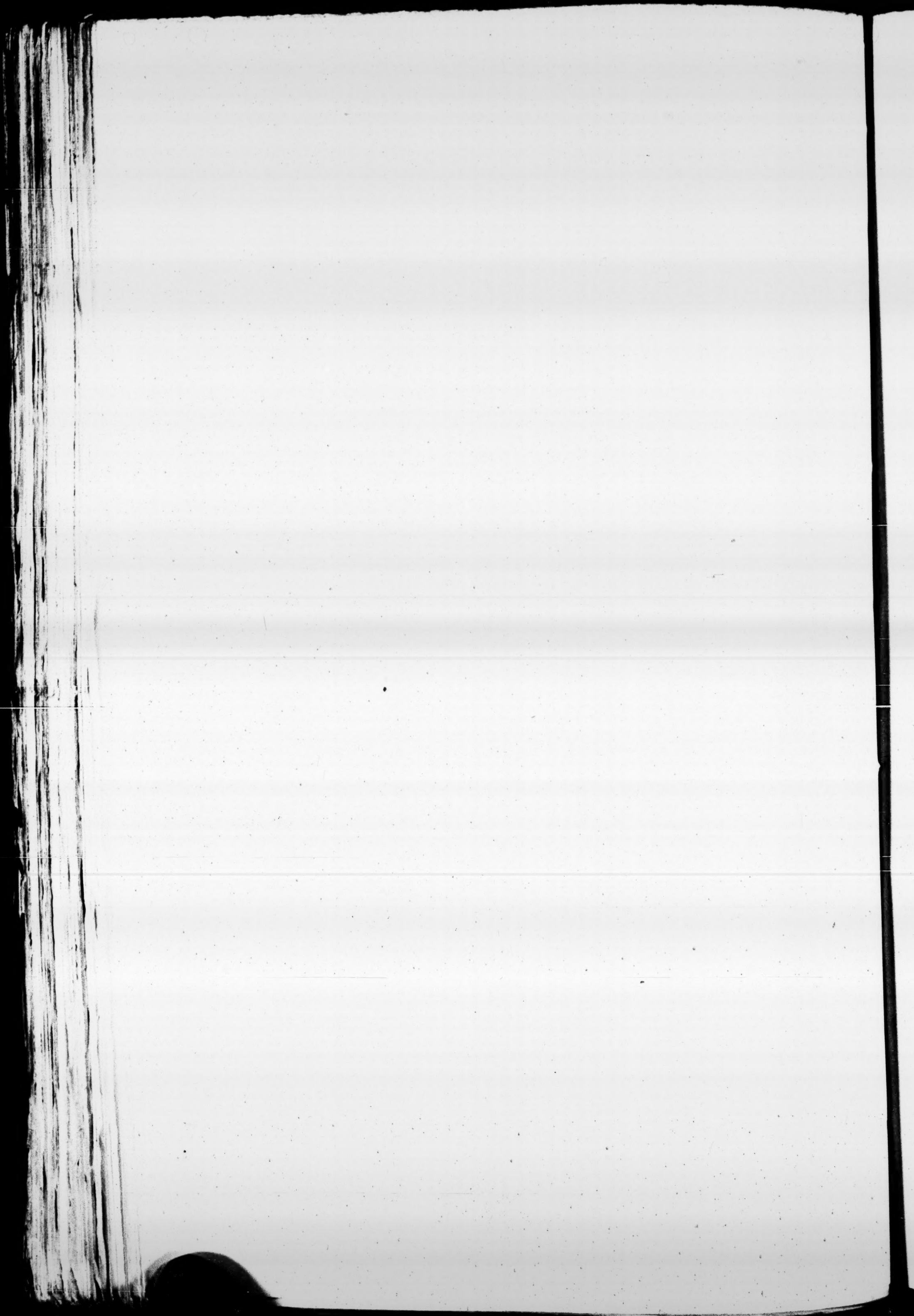
| No. | Name of Publication.   | Where published. | Edition.  | Name, caste and age of Editor.                                                                    | Circulation. |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1   | "Amrita Bazar Patrika" | Calcutta         | Daily     | K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin                                                                  | 4,000        |
| 2   | "Behar Herald"         | Patna            | Weekly    | Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.                                                  | 500          |
| 3   | "Beharee"              | Bankipore        | Bi-weekly | Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.                                      | 750          |
| 4   | "Bengalee"             | Calcutta         | Daily     | S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.                                       | 6,000        |
| 5   | "Bihar"                | Patna            | Weekly    | Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.                             | 750          |
| *6  | "Day's News"           | Calcutta         | Daily     | Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.                                                            | 500          |
| 7   | "Hindoo Patriot"       | Ditto            | Do.       | Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court. | 800          |
| 8   | "Indian Empire"        | Ditto            | Weekly    | Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.     | 1,500        |
| 9   | "Indian Mirror"        | Ditto            | Daily     | Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.                            | 1,000        |
| 10  | "Indian Nation"        | Ditto            | Weekly    | ...                                                                                               | 500          |
| 11  | "Karmayogin"           | Ditto            | Do.       | Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.      | 2,000        |
| 12  | "Kayestha Messenger"   | Gaya             | Do.       | Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha                                                                   | 500          |
| 13  | "Mussalman"            | Do.              | Do.       | A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans                                                               | 500          |
| *14 | "National Daily"       | Do.              | Daily     | Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu                                                             | 500          |
| 15  | "Reis and Rayyet"      | Do.              | Weekly    | Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.                                              | 500          |
| 16  | "Star of Utkal"        | Cuttack          | Do.       | Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.                    | 400          |
| 17  | "Telegraph"            | Calcutta         | Do.       | Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32                                                                 | 3,000        |

\* The issue of these papers has been suspended for a time.

**ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.**

| No. | Name of Publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | REMARKS. |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1   | "Day's News"         | Calcutta         | Daily    | (See above)                    | Defunct. |
| 2   | "Karmayogin"         | Ditto            | Weekly   | ( Ditto )                      | Ditto.   |
| 3   | "National Daily"     | Ditto            | Daily    | ( Ditto )                      | Ditto.   |







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1235. The *Bengalee* says that the deportation of Indians from the Transvaal has caused violent indignation in India. It is expected that the Government of India will not only be determined, but swift in retaliation.

BENGALIAN,  
21st Aug. 1910.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

1236. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the Under-Secretary of State's reply to the effect that the titles conferred on the Midnapore police officers had been earned by previous meritorious service, has produced considerable disappointment in the country. "Rightly or wrongly," says the journal, "the police officers were not only very unpopular, but their conduct was severely criticised in a judicial document by no less a personage than the Chief Justice. We wonder that unlike the general public the Under-Secretary found nothing in the language of the High Court to induce the Viceroy to interfere in the matter of conferring titles of honour on them."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
17th Aug. 1910.

1237. The *Bengalee* says that the two recent house searches—Babu R. K. Mitter's and Dr. Aghorenath Chattapadhyay's—have produced a very painful impression on the public mind. It is not conceivable that either of the gentlemen could be the recipient of arms or ammunition for any purpose whatever. It is urged that, as Babu K. K. Mitter's house has been searched for the third time without anything being found to incriminate him or his son, the authorities should take some of the popular leaders into their confidence before undertaking any other searches of this sort. Had this been done before the prosecutions in the Midnapore Conspiracy case, one of the saddest chapters in the history of Bengal would have been left unwritten.

BENGALIAN,  
18th Aug. 1910.

1238. The *Bengalee* draws attention to the cases of Babus Hem Ch. Sen and Lalit Kumar Chatterji; the former, it is reported, was first arrested in connection with the Netra dacoity case, and released from custody only to be re-arrested in connection with the Howrah gang case; before he was finally released he had spent altogether six months in custody. And so also in the case of Babu Lalit Kumar Chatterji, the Krishnagar pleader, who was originally arrested on a charge of abetment of murder, discharged in this case, re-arrested in connection with the Howrah gang case, and finally released on bail after months of detention in *hajut*. It is hoped that the Local Government will request the police and other officials to be more than ordinarily careful in arresting persons who have already been wrongly arrested and unjustly harassed in *hajut*.

BENGALIAN,  
19th Aug. 1910.

1239. With reference to the political cases now proceeding at Dacca, the *Bengalee* begs the Government, in accordance with the principle laid down in its Circular letter of March last, to reason with the revolutionaries, to remonstrate with them and try to reform them, and when all these means have failed, then only to prosecute them. Such a policy, it is held, would have the hearty approval of the community.

BENGALIAN,  
16th Aug. 1910.

1240. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that if the number of the police force in every district was reduced, only picked men from constables upwards being employed, and it was impressed on them that their chief duty was to protect the weak and innocent from oppression and harassment and to punish oppressors, the country would have a model police.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Aug. 1910.



BENGALÉE,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1241. Commenting on the recent search of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter's house, the *Bengalée* says that Englishmen cannot have an adequate idea of the sense of humiliation and irritation which house-searches cause especially in the minds of those who being convinced of their innocence, regard such raids as unwarrantable intrusions.

House-searches.

BENGALÉE,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1242. The *Bengalée* doubts whether the seizure at Babu K. K. Mitter's house of a file of papers showing the fees paid to counsel who defended Babu Arabindo Ghose was covered by the terms of a warrant, which was confined to the search of arms and ammunition and connected correspondence. The journal regards the seizure of these papers as unlawful and declares that it should never have been made.

Babu K. K. Mitter's house-search.

BENGALÉE,  
23rd Aug. 1910.

1243. The *Bengalée* learns that the letters from M. P.'s and other articles seized by the police in the recent search of Babu K. K. Mitter's house, have since been returned. As Babu K. K. Mitter did not ask the Commissioner to send back his things, it is inferred that the feeling of indignation which the seizure had created in England, had something to do with the speedy return of the articles. In a previous case Mr. Mitter had to serve the police with an attorney's letter before his things were returned. The difference between the action of the police in the two cases is regarded as significant.

The M. P.'s letters.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
23rd Aug. 1910.

1244. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes: "Our Dacca correspondent wires under date, the 20th August: 'The accused in the State trial are brought to court from jail, a distance of two miles, on foot even in rain.'"

The Dacca accused.

(b) — Working of the Courts.

BENGALÉE,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1245. Contrary to the opinion expressed by Mr. P. L. Roy in opening the Dacca Conspiracy case, the *Bengalée* thinks that the book "Sikhar Balidan" is not seditious and is certain that no English Government will ever hold a book of this kind to be seditious. It will, indeed, always be appreciated as a good and inspiring work suitable to young minds.

Kumari Kumudini Mitter's book "Sikhar Balidan."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1246. Referring to the acquittal of Babu Ananta Kumar Chakravarti, who was originally convicted of cheating in connection with the proposed district conference at Backergunge, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* enquires whether the discharged accused is to be compensated for all the trouble, hardship and expense to which he has been put.

Patuakhali muktear cheating case.

TELEGRAPH,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1247. In the same connection, the *Telegraph* asks why Ananta Babu was put to so much unnecessary trouble, when, according to the highest court in the district, there was no justification for it. Again, why was Babu Sasi Kumar Das, who was also convicted on the same charge, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment when a fine would have sufficed? The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is requested to explain these points.

*Ibid.*

BENGALÉE,  
19th Aug. 1910.

The Pallichitra appeal.

1248. The *Bengalée* says that the final judgment in this case will give satisfaction to the people.

TELEGRAPH,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1249. The *Telegraph* says that the judgment of Mr. Justice Mukerjee setting aside the order for the forfeiture of the *Pallichitra* press, has given satisfaction to the public.

*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPH,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1250. The *Telegraph* is very much surprised at the action of Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, who, it is reported, having required a security of Rs. 1,000 from the declarant of the "Frontier Advocate" enhanced the sum to Rs. 2,000 on the following day, retaining at the same time the Rs. 1,000 already deposited, and when the declarant being unable to pay Rs. 2,000 asked him to return the deposit of Rs. 1,000 refused

The case of the "Frontier Advocate."



to do so. It is complained that incidents of this sort cause discontent in the land.

1251. The *Bengalee* says that Mr. P. L. Roy's opening speech in connection with the Dacca conspiracy case, has offended both Hindus and Sikhs and produced a painful impression on the educated community of both provinces. It is regretted that he was not restrained from rambling into irrevelancy.

1252. Referring to Mr. P. L. Roy's opening in this case the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes as follows:—"We beg Mr. Roy not to drag unnecessarily into this alleged conspiracy case, the names of such of our esteemed countrymen as Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee."

BENGALIEE,  
23rd Aug. 1910.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
29th Aug. 1910.

(d)—Education.

1253. The *Mussalman* says there is a considerable feeling against the proposal to shift the Junior Department of the Hooghly Madrassa to the Muhammadan Hostel building. In reply to a resolution adopted by the last Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Burdwan, the Government of Bengal is said to have given an assurance that no such change was contemplated. In view of this declaration the journal does not understand how the Government can give effect to the proposal.

MUSSALMAN,  
19th Aug. 1910.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

1254. After a violent indictment of the corrupt methods alleged to be habitually practised by candidates in Calcutta Municipal elections, the *Mussalman* writes:—"If the normal tone of public life in representative institutions is to be raised, we hope there will come a time when undue inducement to voters and electors and selling and purchasing of votes would be penalised by Government."

MUSSALMAN,  
19th Aug. 1910.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

1255. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to a Narainganj case in which a respectable Hindu pleader of Mymensingh, was prevented from entering a non-reserved second class railway compartment, by a European passenger who was its sole occupier. The pleader appealed to the supervising station master, and was directed by the latter to a first class carriage immediately behind the engine. This too, however, the ticket collector subsequently asked him to vacate as it was to be detached at Dacca. The ticket collector then tried to induce the European passenger to admit the pleader and another Indian dressed in European clothes into the compartment, but to no effect. The matter was ultimately reported to the railway authorities who warned the supervising station master, reduced the station master and transferred the ticket collector to Dacca in recognition of his efforts on behalf of the Indians. The journal is pleased at the action of the railway authorities, but regrets that no steps have been taken to recover from the European passenger the cost of the second class carriage, which he, in effect, reserved at the price of one ticket. It is urged that so long as this is not done and the railway authorities are not firm in their attitude towards such "sorry specimens of the ruling race," such instances are bound to occur and create a very bad impression on the public mind.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1256. The *Telegraph* cannot understand why the Indian staff of the Eastern Bengal State Railway who were tendered as prosecution witnesses in the Parbatipur rape case, were transferred or discharged, and why the police had to intervene with a view to keeping these orders in abeyance till the conclusion of the case. The manager of the line is called on for an explanation.

TELEGRAPH,  
20th Aug. 1910.



(g)—General.

BENGALIEE,  
17th Aug. 1910.

More frequent meetings of the  
Legislative Councils.

1257. The *Bengalee* suggests that meetings of  
Provincial Legislative Councils should be held at  
least once a quarter.

BENGALIEE,  
18th Aug. 1910.

1258. The *Bengalee* assures Government of the cordial support of public  
opinion in any endeavour to improve the quality  
of cotton and increase its cultivation in this country.

Indian cotton.  
There are vast tracts of country available for the purpose, and if it proves to be  
profitable, the enterprise will receive liberal financial support.

BENGALIEE,  
18th Aug. 1910.

1259. The *Bengalee* says that, although the Madras Government has  
yielded to public pressure in the interests of the  
Transvaal deportees, the response has not come up  
to popular expectations.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th Aug. 1910.

The Madras Government and  
the Transvaal deportees.

1260. Referring to Mr. Montagu's budget speech, the *Amrita Bazar  
Patrika* writes: "It seems to me, if I may say so,"  
says Mr. Montagu, 'that the condition of India at  
the present moment is one which, handled well,  
contains the promise of a completer justification of British rule; handled ill,  
is bound to lead to chaos.' That is to say, if you govern well, you will make  
British rule permanent in India. If you govern ill, you will bring trouble!  
And Mr. Montagu was cheered for telling this axiomatic truth."

BENGALIEE,  
16th Aug. 1910.

Mr. Montagu's budget speech  
full of ordinary platitudes.

1261. Referring to the reply recived by Mr. Nateson from the Govern-  
ment of Madras to the effect that grants could  
not be made from public funds to assist the  
Transvaal deportees who intended returning to  
South Africa in order to put themselves into conflict with the administration  
of the Transvaal, the *Bengalee* regrets that the Government of Madras should  
have used such language with reference to a question on which the journal  
still believes that its views are at one with those of the Government of India.

BENGALIEE,  
21st Aug. 1910.

The Madras Government and  
the Transvaal Indians.

1262. The *Bengalee* says that had it not been for the legal bar to the  
vacancy created by Mr. Sinha's resignation being  
filled by a vakil, all India would have demanded  
the appointment of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose. With regard to the suggested  
appointment of Mr. Amcer Ali, it is believed that, had it not been for his  
having figured so conspicuously in the agitation organized by the Moslem  
League, he would have been welcome as the Law Member. As it is, if he  
entered the Council Chamber it would undoubtedly be as a partisan; and a  
partisan is not wanted there.

INDIAN NATION,  
22nd Aug. 1910.

1263. The *Indian Nation* writes:—"Indians all over the country are now  
convinced that the pledge and professions of good  
will towards them which British statesmen made  
in the past were not the duplicity of statescraft—an impression which had  
unhappily grown to magnitude prior to Lord Minto's regime. It has now been  
made clear to us perhaps with greater clarity because of the excesses of the  
last four years that British interest in India is not only compatible with our  
best national aspirations but indispensable to them. . . . At the same time  
it would be folly to close our eyes wilfully or slothfully to the evil that still  
exists amidst us and not to seek to purge ourselves of it."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
23rd Aug. 1910.

1264. Referring to the removal of Mr. Kolhatkar's name from the roll  
of pleaders practising in the Central Provinces,  
the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that as the speeches  
of Arabindo Ghose, for the publication of which  
the pleader was convicted and imprisoned, were declared by Mr. Beachcroft  
to be unobjectionable, Mr. Kolhatkar might at this stage have been treated  
with a little more generosity.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
23rd Aug. 1910.

1265. Referring to the omission from Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose's  
speech of a paragraph which was originally  
included in the draft, the *Indian Empire* says that  
although the Council Chamber is the only place in the whole of India where  
an Indian can speak freely, yet even here an independent non-official member  
dare not speak the truth for fear of offending the authorities and earning a  
reputation for disloyalty.

Indians in the Council.



1266. The *Indian Mirror* is pleased to learn that Lord Morley has promised to bring to the notice of the Agricultural Department the importance of doing their utmost to encourage the cultivation of cotton. The journal suggests that in conjunction with other measures a systematic study of scientific cotton growing should be introduced into all Government Agricultural Colleges in India.

Cotton cultivation in India.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
24th Aug. 1910.

### III.—LEGISLATURE.

1267. The *Bengalee* trusts that next year the duty on petroleum will be removed as it has not been remunerative, and is a burden on those who are least able to bear it.

The duty on petroleum.

BENGALÉE,  
17th Aug. 1910.

1268. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* urges that as the main defect of the Press Act is that it threatens "honest critics" and "criminal-makers" alike, it must, in the interests of good Government, be so modified as to check executive interference with honest criticism. It is suggested that a more lucid and rational definition of sedition, so that none could be punished for that incomprehensible crime called "veiled sedition," would be helpful in this direction.

The Press Act.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
20th Aug. 1910.

### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1269. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that any honour conferred on the editor of the *Indian Mirror*, in consideration of the great interest he has taken in promoting the welfare of the country, will be received with infinite satisfaction by the members of the Press.

The *Indian Mirror* Jubilee.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
17th Aug. 1910.

1270. With reference to Hindu-Muhammadan disturbances reported from Sind and the Punjab, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"It is to be regretted that the example set by the Peshawar riots and their results, is proving quite unhealthy and mischievous in practice. The cloud, perhaps, is not now no bigger than a man's hand; but evidences are not wanting to show that it is likely to grow and assume portentous dimensions, if not dissipated at this early stage. Evidently there is reason to believe that a movement has been set on foot by some mischievous and interested parties to separate the two races and create bad blood between them . . . . The public impression is to the effect that if the Peshawar riots and the Hindu sufferers were dealt with in the manner they should have been, we would not have heard of the present recrudescence of rowdyism and rioting."

Hindu-Muhammadan disturbances.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Aug. 1910.

1271. From the fact that Hindus are being looted and oppressed in different parts of the Punjab and Sind, the *Telegraph* assumes that a movement has been set on foot to cause a rupture between Hindus and Muhammadans. It is reported that at Darbar (or Darbello) near Hyderabad Hindus are being robbed in broad daylight and that life and property are insecure. The local Hindu panchayat has appealed to the authorities for assistance, but, it is complained, nothing has as yet been done to reassure them or to bring the offenders to justice.

The Peshawar riots.

TELEGRAPH,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1272. The *Hindoo Patriot* urges the necessity of checking the further spread of the panic in connection with poisoned betel.

The betel scare.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
17th Aug. 1910.

1273. The *Bengalee* says that it is urgently necessary to investigate what foundation there is for the panic which has been created by the rumours and reports of deaths caused by chewing *pan*.

Betel leaf poison.

BENGALÉE,  
20th Aug. 1910.

1274. The *Telegraph* says that the betel scare has taken so strong a hold on the public mind that it behoves the authorities to hold a searching enquiry into the matter since *pan*, like tobacco, is deemed a necessity of life by very many.

*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPH,  
20th Aug. 1910.



INDIAN MIRROR  
23rd Aug. 1910.

1275. The *Indian Mirror* writes:—"Calcutta has for the past thirty-six hours been thrown into a state of considerable alarm over the reports from different parts of a

Betel poisoning.

large number of cases of suspected betel nut poisoning."

INDIAN NATION,  
22nd Aug. 1910.

1276. The *Indian Nation* complains that the public are still in the dark as to what form the King Edward Memorial is to take, and urges on the Committee the necessity of

The Edward Memorial.

arriving at a speedy decision as many would like to know what the scheme is before subscribing towards it. The journal suggests as an appropriate memorial, the foundation of a medical institution in the form of a research institute, a sanatorium for consumptives, or a home for convalescents or incurables. Such a scheme would, it is suggested, do more to unite Europeans and Indians than any other.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
23rd Aug. 1910.

1277. Referring to the Peshawar riots, the *Indian Empire* writes:—

Hindu Mussalman question.

"The attitude of the authorities towards the Hindu population of Peshawar may have something to do with the spread of the movement (Muhammadan *versus* Hindu) which appears to have been set on foot (in the Punjab and Sind) with the evident desire of creating and widening the breach between the two communities.

G. C. DENHAM,

*Special Asst. to the Dpy. Insp.-Genl. of Police, Bengal.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

*The 27th August 1910.*